THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863. NO. 114.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, our Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

A bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes," has passed both Houses of Congress. We subjoin a synopsis of its provisions:

All Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued from and subsequent to 1st of December last, shall be fundable in six per cent. bonds or stock until 22d April, 1863; and after, until 1st August next, in seven per cents., and thereafter shall be no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but be receivable in payment of all dues, except the export duty on cotton, and after six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace.

Notes issued after 1st December last, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cents. until 1st August next, and after shall be fundable only in four per cent.

All such notes not funded shall be receivable, as aforesaid. All call certificates outstanding on the 1st July next, shall, after that date, be deemed to be certificates bearing six per cent. interest.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue monthly, amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, fundable within six months from date of issue, in six per cent. bonds, thereafter in four per cent. bonds.

Notes fundable in six per cent. bonds may be converted into call certificates bearing five per cent. interest, and, if not reconverted within six months, may be exchanged for a six per cent. bond. Notes fundable in four per cent. bonds may be converted, at any time, into call certificates, bearing four per cent. interest, until reconverted or paid.

All bonds or stock issued under this act to be redeemable not less than thirty years after date, at pleasure of the Government.

Authorizes the purchase of Treasury notes bearing no interest issued after passage of this act until the amount in circulation shall not exceed $175,000,000.

The notes shall be of any denomination not less than $5, now authorized by law.

Authorizes an increased issue of $1 and $2 notes, also an issue of fifty cent notes, not fundable.

Authorizes the sale of six per cent. bonds at par for Treasury notes issued since 1st December to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or the sale of such bonds when guaranteed by a State, to an amount not exceeding $200,000,000.

Also authorizes the sale, at par, of $100,000,000 of coupon bonds, six per cent.—the coupons to be at the pleasure of the owner in currency, or in call certificates, which pledge the Government to pay the same in cotton, at the rate of 8d sterling per pound, to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Provides for the publication of the act.—*Richmond Whig.*

HARD HIT AT THE YANKEE PRESIDENT.—The Louisville *Democrat* has no great respect for Lincoln, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

"The Abolition papers now theorize that the President is not bound to obey the Constitution, but only to support it. Being too weak to support it whole, he has smashed it into pieces of a size suitable to his strength."

What shame and mortification it is that in the highest work for the grandest objects mankind has ever known, the Chief Magistrate of the nation should be a pitiful buffoon, whose highest wit is a smutty joke!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, I will be sold at Public Auction, at the N C R R Hotel, Company Shops, all the valuable FURNITURE belonging to the Hotel, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Mahogany and Marble top Centre Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Folding Tables, Diningroom Walnut Portable Tables, Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Side Boards and Sofas, Table Ware and Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Iron Bake Pans, and in fact everything belonging to a Hotel. Also, one good Family Carriage and Harness, one Shuck or Straw Cutting Machine, Cows and Calves, Hogs, &c.. &c.

Terms Cash. B. UTLEY,
March 21-td ANN S. HILLIARD.

WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN TO GO AS SUBSTITUTES in an Infantry Company, for which I will pay Two Thousand Dollars each. Apply at PROGRESS, Raleigh, N. C. March 21-1w*

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTY AND SLAVEOWNERS IN DISTRICT No. 1, residing west of Fayetteville street, who have already listed their property for assessment, are hereby notified to attend the Board of Assessors, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

R. S. TUCKER, J. P.,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
T. H. BRIGGS, } Assessors.
March 20-4t

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE Company not present at the next meeting, to be held on Saturday, 21st inst., will be fined One Dollar in accordance with the By-Laws adopted March 18th.
March 19-td

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE 17th of February, a negro man, who says his name is HUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—The negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very black brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the negro will be disposed of according to law.
March 19-tf W. S. YOUNG,
Louisburg, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, with all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

VALISE LOST.

A SMALL VALISE MARKED J. CICERO JUSTICE was lost in the ladies car on the N. C. Railroad between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on Monday March the 9th. The VALISE contained papers belonging to the A. & N. Railroad, and other things. The undersigned got a VALISE in exchange through mistake for his which can have if the owner will apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE and describe the VALISE and contents. The person having mine will please leave it at the same place.
Raleigh, March 10-tf J. C. JUSTICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

LIST OF MEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, BY ORDER OF GEN. L. O'B. BRANCH.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Surry County, North Carolina.

Co. C—Absent without leave.

Privates D. J. Wood, Private John E Lemmon
John M Hiatt John Johnson
James F Harrison C W Norman
C H Justice Jerry Atkins

Co. H—Absent without leave.

Privates John Vaughn, Private Calvin Whitaker
James O'Neal John Lovelace
Andrew Edwards

Co. I—Absent without leave.

Privates W J Pritchett, Private J H Spargur
B W Worden John Q Gray
Wesley Woosley William Vaney
J Z Vaughn

A list of the names of the absentees from the 2 d N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

Co. D—Absent without leave.

Private J R Moore Private J C Waddlington

Co. E—Absent without leave.

Privates J A Aldridge, Private Joseph Long,
J J Albarty John Preston
William Crews Christ. Robertson
J M Doub George Robertson
J A Douthit Frank Robertson
J G Gordy John Robertson
E A Joyner, William Reich
Lewis Kimble M C Sullivan
Wm Livengood Ransom Sink
Winston Sides Jacob Warner
Madison Thomas Frank Mendenhall

Co. A—Absent without leave.

Private Andrew Conrad,

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Co. G—Absent without leave.

Private W H Smith Private Robert Warren

Co F—Absent without leave.

Privates Gabriel Boyles, Private W D Wall
Tandy Fulk W A Wall
Henry Fulk W H Lawson
A N Odell J W Kelly
Geo Warren

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private Rurel Linville

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates Isaac Timmons, Privates J B Cofer
John Timmons Wm Cofer
J W James

Co M—Absent without leave.

Private A V Duggins

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Co M—Absent without leave.

Privates F A Cobb Private Samuel Soots
Henry Ingle

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Privates Marcellus Deming, Private Peter Rickman
James Jones James Roberts

Lt. Col. GRAVES,
Commanding 21st Reg. N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 57TH REGT, N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men absent without proper authority from the 57th Regt N C T in Rowan County, N. C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates S A McNeely, W M Shuping

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates J Cowan, Private J M Hole
A H Hooker J C Peeler
H A Caster

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private A L McCanlas

Co K—Absent without leave.

Privates G B Swink D W Miller

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private Lewis Wilhelm

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Davie County, N. C.

Co H—Absent without leave.

Privates A J Foster, Burgess Kepler

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Stanley County, N. C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Private Henry Hinson J D Hinson

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Forsyth County, N. C.

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private W H Cox A Livengood

Mi Shamel

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Montgomery County, N. C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private E L Ferrell

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Orange County, N. C.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private N S Ferry

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Burke County, N. C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M B Propst,

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Davidson County, N. C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Privates H M Brook, H S Williams
A M Williams

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Catawba County, N. C.

Co E—Absent without leave.

Private Calvin Cline

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Iredell County, N. C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private H W Dearman Private J W Correson

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private J K Dosia

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Yadkin County, N. C.

Co D—Absent without leave.

Private E Pare.

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding N C T

MILITARY NOTICES.

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Lincoln County, N. C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private E M Weissheimer Private Level Jones

I certify that the above list is correct.

Colonel Commanding 57th

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Cabarrus County, N. C.

Co F—Absent without leave.

Private Geo A Fisher Private E M Weissheimer

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private S G Furr

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private David Fink

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 6TH REGT. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men now absent improperly from 6th N. C. T.

Company A—Privates J D Pettiford, J P Hobart, W W Hall, W A Jester, Yadkin county; John Hoobeder, Henderson Shoap, Davidson county, N C.

Company B—Privates Wm Hutchins, Yancey county; Alfred Jamison, McDowell county; Wm Martin, Joseph Whitephurst, Burke county, N C.

Company C—None absent.

Company D—None absent.

Company E—Private Abraham Maberry, Wilkes county, N C.

Company G—Corporal D J Harris, Privates David Hendrix, Wm F Sisk, J F Simms, Wm R Heart, Wilkes county; John Mock, Davie county; John G Johnson, Wilkes county, N C.

Company H—Privates Calvin Collins, Wilkes county; David Shore, Christian Shore, W F Bryant, Andrew J Brown, Solomon D Swaim, Yadkin county; John N Woodruff, Alfred Morrison, James D Williams, Surry county, N C.

Company I—Privates John Case, W L Case, H M McGuson, H W Wilson, Duff Morrow, G W Carles, J M Summers, Polk county, N C.

Company K—Privates Wm J Byrns, Enoch Brookshire, Randolph county; Wm Carver, Chatham county; Micajah Crawford, Randolph county; Josiah Jackson, Harnet county; Whitson C Ledwell, Randolph county; John M Parrish, Granville county; Michael H Wren, Randolph county; John L Wright, Granville county; James M Gibbs, Polk county, N C.

I certify that the above is a correct list of men absent from 54th N C Troops without leave.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
Colonel Commanding 54th N C T.

HEAD QUARTERS 6TH REG. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

Report of men of 6th Reg. N. C. Troops absent without leave.

Company D—M G Hardin, J H Ferrell, E Fonell, W Sheuan, McDowell county, N C.

Company E—E C Wiseman, W H Ollis, Thos L Ollis, John L Ollis, Mitchell county; R P Peeler, A F Johnson, Burke county, N C.

Company C—James Terry, Burke county, N C.

Company B—Clem W Crabtree, Orange county, North Carolina.

Company I—John W Pickard, John Kelley, Wake co. North Carolina.

Company A—George Rankhart, Charlottesville, Pat Casey, Lynchburg, Thos Denton, Richmond, Va.; B L Elliot, Davidson county, N C.

Company H—John Brankin, driving wagon in Jackson's Corps.

Company F—Leonard Ray, driving bread wagon in Richmond, Va.

Report of deserters from 6th N C.

Company E—Lace Byrd, McCurry Slagle, Wm Honeycutt, Wm Buchanan, Mitchell county, N C.

Company A—Edward Cauble, Salisbury, Rowan county, N C; Jesse Gallimore, near Salisbury Road, Randolph county, N C; B H Morgan, Randolph county, N C; J B Griffin, Forsyth county, N C.

Company D—J F Dennis, last heard of in Louisa county, Va; Peter Mull, Cornelius Ryan, last heard of in Maryland.

Company G—John Waters, James Lee, Mecklenburg county; Moses C Josey, Joseph L Wilson, Rowan county, North Carolina.

J. E. AVERY,
Colonel Commanding 6th N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Bat. N. C. Sharpshooters,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of men absent without leave from the 1st Bat. N C Sharpshooters, February 19th, 1863, stating their residence.

Company A—Privates W F Dingler, Iredell county; E M Conch, Jesse Hendrix, G E Dull, W F Stout, Yadkin county, N C.

Company B—Privates Zadock Stafford, Forsyth co.; Henry Royal, Yadkin county, N C.

J. A. COOPER,
Captain Commanding.
March 6-tf Per Sergt. ANDERSON.

Headquarters Examining Board,

AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863.
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1863.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 95th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 58th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 103d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THOS. M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Enrolling Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 22, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and Enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore exempted and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and detainment of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the places of rendezvous after the publication of this notice.

The services of recruiting officers enrolled to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Spartanburg Watchman, will four times and send bills to this office.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION!—REGULATORS AROUND!

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $2.60 per month, and forage. Rations and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. HERDEN,
March 19-td 1st Lieut. Co. K, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

REWARDS.

$500 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 23d, viz: I am now in Raleigh, and would be glad to get a few recruits to fill up Company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $2.60 per month, and forage. Rations and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. HERDEN,
March 19-td 1st Lieut. Co. K, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMUEL, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of bearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either.

BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA. bama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Gusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W. R. Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16-dlm] Raleigh, N. C.

SALT DISTRIBUTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 23RD INST., AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, I will have three hundred bushels of Salt for distribution. Those who have not heretofore received Salt from the County, can apply for their portion. THOS. G. WHITAKER,
March 16-td.] Salt Commissioner.

GEORGE ALLEN, GREENSBORO', N. C.,
OFFERS FOR SALE

250 yards BLACK ALPACCA.
300 yards BLEACHED ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.
March 12-2w

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 15-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANK L. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 25-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. Rd., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 9-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO'S H. HOOD, Capt. C. S. A.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL living in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-3m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. C. W. CRIPLEY.
Feb 9-tf

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to PUTTY & GREEN.
March 7-tf

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 YEARS. FOR SUCH an one a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this OFFICE.
March 17-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals for the purchase of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denomination of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D. 1863. These bonds, under an Ordinance of the Convention amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge said bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-tIA President.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIano Forte for sale by JAS. PIRSSON. Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14, 1863.

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds *are not redeemable before maturity*. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds ($5,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.

March 17-tIA KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

☞ State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED By PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 21-tf Near Towles.'

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

C. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the Immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. C. A. LACK.
Dec 6-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 15-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 8-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres't

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city, by applying immediately to H. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the Fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get accommodated.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. F. H. FRANKLIN,
March 14-3m* Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - - $6 00
" " Six months - - - 3 00
" " Three months - - - 1 50
" " One month - - - 1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

We know of no animal of either two or four legs that eats Tobacco, and no animal but white men, niggers and Indians even *chaw* it. Tobacco is not a necessity. It is not necessary for the subsistence of either man or beast, and as a luxury can easily be dispensed with in times of great public necessity. These things being so we unhesitatingly declare *that* any Southern man who plants largely of Tobacco now, being tempted only by the high prices, is an enemy to his country and deserves the censure, hate and indignation of all, especially those brave men who have given up all, and are even periling life itself on the field to secure our independence.

We cannot reach the period when the next crop may be made available without some suffering, and if that be curtailed by the cultivation of large Tobacco and Cotton crops we are as certainly sujugated as if the thing was already accomplished. Every inch of ground that can be made to yield anything that will serve to sustain life should be so used, and if not so used the consequences will be terrible in deed. Plant corn, potatoes, peas, beans, squash, onions, and in fact everything that will help us to live. The high prices of cotton will tempt many of the "three hundred thousand slave owners" to make large crops, but whoever thus ignores grain for cotton is wanting in patiotism and devotion to the cause upon the success of which our salvation depends. The army must be fed at all hazzards; and while we insist that the government should pay the producer the full market value for his productions, and that all unlawful seizures are wrong and tyrannical, we also insist that planters drop Tobacco and Cotton until the war is over and devote themselves to the production of that which will keep the army and the people from starving.

Speculation has well nigh ruined us already, and unless a speedy stop be put to it, we must make up our minds to accept such mercy as the tyrants that rule at Washington will be graciously pleased to extend to us. It is evident that we have here, and in every other county throughout the Confederacy, men who care not a fig for the success of the cause or the independence of the South, so they fill their infernal coffers by speculation. Richmond abounds with this class of unhung thieves—Jew, Yankee and Native Confederate, all swindling the people and sucking the very life-blood of the Confederacy, there abound. They must be put down or the cause is lost and we become the subjects of a contemptible tyranny. We tell the Congress at Richmond and the President himself, that unless the passion for gain ond the unbridled swindling now going on be stopped, we are a ruined and subjugated people.

No people will starve. Before they will do it they will accept help from any power that offers it, and if the people of the Confederacy have not patriotism enough left to feed the army that is fighting for their liberties, and their patient, suffering families at home, the war will stop, let the terms be what they may.

Men of the South who voted in 1860 for the war, and who have hounded on the dogs of war ever since, are now among those whose acts proclaim them the enemies of the cause in which we are fighting, for, they hoard what they have, refuse the Government currency, speculate on the necessities of the poor keep their precious carcasses far removed from the guns of the enemy, and in fact refuse to make any personal sacrifices for the cause in which our all is staked. Our people are divided into two classes.—The one class has given up everything, suffered untold privations, and staked their lives, their property and all they have for the cause of the Confederacy; while the other class, many of them too who were busy in bringing on the trouble, are engaged in swindling the Government and weakening its operations. In other words, one portion of our people are fighting the war while the other portion are fleecing them and their families. This thing must stop and the burdens of the war must be more equally distributed or the cause is lost and the Confederacy comes to an end.

We beseech our people then, especially those who have slaves to labor for them, to ignore Tobacco and Cotton this year and raise something which will help feed the people.

Stuck in the mud again! On the 17th the enemy undr Hoooker, in obedience to a direct command from Washington, moved across the Rappahannock several thousand strong, but thanks to the gallantry of Fitz Hugh Lee, they were met and driven back with heavy loss, and now, thanks to the snow and sleet—"an ill wind that blows nobody good," &c.—they are stuck fast in the mud on the other side. Though our loss was heavy in the skirmish, and though we have to mourn the loss of a number of gallant men killed and wounded, the enemy now crouch on the North bank of the Rappahannock afraid to renew their "onward to Richmond."

The result of the late heavy skirmish is another evidence that the army of Gen. Lee is invincible, and that whatever disasters may overtake our arms at other points, the army of the Rappahannock is unconquerable. Come when they may, or as they may, Gen. Lee is ready for them, and though the entire army of Hooker cross the Rappahannock they will be buried back as before, and in that quarter at least, we have nothing to fear.

The press is cold snare, while it may and will cause some inconvenience and suffering to our enemies, will prevent the advance of Hooker's army for two or three weeks to come, and that delay is beneficial to us no one can doubt. The enemy, already weakened and demoralized, will suffer by the delay, and hence the present inauspicious weather can only be viewed as a special interposition of Providence in our behalf.

Hooker's course is nearly run. The despotism that rules at Washington will soon become impatient of delay, and he will be shelved with his predecessors, and a "new star" will take his place. We don't care how often they change Generals, so the army remains stationary.

One Cause for High Prices.—There has been a sharp, shrewd boy, the representative no doubt of some Jew speculator or Yankee huckster at Richmond, in this city for some days past, buying up everything in the way of provisions that offers at the market, and many other things, all of which are shipped to Richmond. He often bids high above what has been the market price here, and don't seem to care much what he pays, so he gets the articles. Every train that leaves here for the North, takes something bought up for or by speculators for the Richmond market, and thus too, while all that the market affords is not sufficient to feed our own population. We would help Richmond if we could, but we must provide for our own starving population first, and we call upon the city authorities to look to this matter. Everything offered in our market is being rapidly run up by speculators buying for other markets, and we think it should be stopped. This can easily be done by an embargo preventing the shipment of such articles.

By the politeness of Mr. J. R. Williams, *Jr.*, of this city, we are in possession of a N. Y. *Herald* of the 10th, from which we copy a long article on "greenbacks" and "gold." The *Herald* blames Chase for the rapid depreciation of the "Union" paper—alias "greenbacks"—but the fact is, it is with them as with us, the paper issue is wanting in something to stand upon and its value can not be maintained. The issue of paper by the North is immense and when the crash does come it will beat anything in the way of a monetary panic that ever occurred on this continent. And come it must. Neither Chase, Bennett, Lincoln or anybody else can avert it. The rump government is a broken concern.

Our New Telegraph System.—Already the beauties of our new telegraphic system begins to work. The schedule having been altered so that the Richmond papers are not delivered here until the second day, we find that our dispatches begin to come a day too late from Richmond. If dispatches cannot reach us from Richmond and Charleston until the second day, as has been the case far a few days past, the money we pay the new Association is thrown away. The old concern did no worse—in fact we think it did better. We hope Mr. Thrasher will fly round and stir up the news agents and operators.

"Illustrated."—Through the politeness of Provost Morshal Walker, we are in possession of a copy of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" of the 7th of March. The *pictures* are principally devoted to the niggers, to cater to the taste of course of the Northern public who see no virtue in anything or anybody just now but the "poor boodsmen" of the South. We fancy that their pets, the slaves, will make much better soldiers on paper than they ever will in the field.

The Lecture To-Night.—At the suggestion of a number of prominent citizens the Lecture of Dr. Deems for the benefit of the children and orphans of indigent and deceased soldiers, was postponed last evening on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will be given this, Saturday evening, at the Commons Hall, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

We learn that provisions are being pressed East and West. We hope speculators and wealthy men who have been buying up and hoarding up will be compelled to disgorge before the poor are asked to give up what little they have.

Mrs. Davis, wife of the President, passed through Charleston on Sunday last, on her way to Montgomery, where her mother lies dangerously ill.

On the 17th the blockading fleet off Charleston consisted of one iron clad, five gun boats, four schooners, and one frigate—total eleven.

The weather for the last forty-eight hours has been rather out of gear. For particulars see "*Raleigh Register.*"

Shad sold in this market yesterday at $5 a pair.

Fear River, Orange Co., March 20th, 1863.

Editor Progress:—In your issue of March 13th I notice a publication of the men absent without leave from Gen. R. F. Hoke's brigade, including the 6th N. C. Regiment. I was extremely pained to find my name heralded to the world as one among these skulkers from duty, and I ask you, as an act of justice, to insert this communication. I have been in the service since the 3d of May, '61, and have faithfully endeavored to discharge my duties, and think it very hard to be placed in this unenviable position—one in every way so foreign to the true facts of the case.

On the 15th September, '62, I was wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and furloughed in consequence, and have regularly reported through an Army Surgeon my condition, as required by the military authorities, as will be substantiated by the certificate below.

Yours, respectfully,

SANDY G. MANGUM,
Co. B, 6th Reg't N. C. T.

Camp Holmes, March 21st, 1863.

I have regularly given Sandy G. Mangum a certificate, which was forwarded to the regiment, up to this time.

R. B. Baker,
Surgeon in charge of Camp Holmes.

Andy Johnson, the notorious military Governor of Tennessee, was born in the State of South Carolina, and afterwards emigrated to North Carolina, where he learned the tailror trade. Thence he removed to Tennessee.

His grand-father was a tory, fought with troops of King George, during the Revolutionary war, and was hung by the Whigs of South Carolina as a traitor and tory.

These facts are, related by a gentleman who states that, if need be, he can bring forward incontestible proofs to substantiate the above statements.

Run the Blockade.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th says: The steamer Ruby, Captain James Carlin, which left Nassau on Saturday afternoon last, has arrived here with a cargo of goods. She brings no news of special interest. The steamers Margaret and Jessee and Victory, from here, had arrived at Nassau.

LATE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—[illegible] PARTICULARS, ETC.

[illegible] from the *Examiner* of [illegible]

broken by the clash of arms. The enemy has begun his "advance movement," and made his first step by attempting to cross the river at Kelly's Ford, above Fredericksburg. On last Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock a. m., the advance of the enemy, some 3,000 strong, as represented in the official dispatch to General Lee, and supposed to be Averill's division, appeared on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and succeeded in effecting a crossing. Accounts brought down by passengers put the enemy's force a little higher—say some four or five thousand. They were met by a portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command, about 1,200 strong, according to the report we get. A sharp engagement ensued. The fighting is said to have been terrific, and the enemy is reported to have fought with great stubbornness. The battle wavered a long time, and the great bravery of our men alone won the victory. Our men charged on the enemy with all the force of an avalanche, and for a long time the fight raged hand to hand. The Yankees contested every inch of the ground, but finding the fire of our men too much they fell back in great disorder, and retired to the other side of the river. As soon as the retreat was ordered the Yankees fled in great dismay and confusion, leaving behind them their dead and wounded on the field, and a number of supplies. So rapid was the enemy's flight across the river that his hospital established in the rear for his wounded was abandoned, and his dead lay strewn over the ground—everything left behind in his panic.

Of the loss in the action we can get very little information. It is quite certain, however, that the enemy suffered severely. We can get no actual estimate of his loss, but from the accounts brought down by passengers last night, as well as from the official dispatches, it is very plain that the fight was a hard and desparate one, and the loss severe. The Yankees would scarcely have been thrown into such confusion and disorder had not they have been terribly cut up.

So far as regards our own loss, we are without any definite information. It is to be hoped from the accounts we get that our men suffered not seriously. The dispatches we have convey no idea as to the extent of our loss, beyond the mere fact that Major Pelham and Major Pullen are among our killed. Major Pullen was from Gloucester county, in this State, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of high character, and stood well as an officer. Major Pelham was from Alabama, and was a young officer of great promise. He graduated at West Point in the class of '61—just after the outbreak of the war—and on coming South entered the army. He had passed through all the battles in Virginia, and was mentioned for his gallantry by General Lee in his official report of the battle of Fredericksburg. He was comparatively a youth—scarcely over twenty-two years of age. He was killed, we understand, by being struck on the head by a piece of shell while in the act of cheering his men on in the charge. His body was brought down by the cars last night and was deposited in the Captitol under a military guard. His remains, we learn, will be taken to Alabama.

Unimportant as this action may appear, so far as the numbers engaged, it must be taken as a decided success for us. It was the advance guard of the enemy and it was his first step in his On To Richmond. The preparations he had made and his packed provisions show that he was prepared for a long march, and that it was no mere reconnoissance. Had they have been successful, there is no doubt that they would have been soon followed up by the whole of Hooker's army. The affair is therefore important in its result, and will no doubt have an effect on the enemy's plan in his meditated advance on Richmond. Foiled and driven back, he is now disconcerted in his plan and further from Richmond than ever.

Later—Additional Particulars.

From a dispatch received from Gordonsville last night, we get some later news of the fight. It appears that the enemy crossed the Rappahannock in the morning at Kelly's Ford, with both a cavalry and artillery force. They advanced within some six miles of Culpepe Court House, when our men made a stand. The fight was severe, and lasted several hours. The Yankees were finally repulsed, and fell back, in the real John Gilpin style—routed and panic stricken.

By some of the prisoners taken by us the enemy's force is said to have been two divisions—but this is hardly so. It is thought that their force were two brigades, which have been confounded by the prisoners with "divisions." The prisoners confirm the great slaughter of their men, and confess that they were badly whipped.

It is stated that we took a number of prisoners, but how many we are left to conjecture. A number of our men were also made prisoners, but it is thought that they will not exceed thirty or forty. Among them was Major Breckinridge.

Among our killed, we learn, was Lieutenant Harris, of Powhatan county, Virginia. Colonel Rosser, of New Orleans, is also mentioned as slightly wounded.

The body of Major Puller also reached the city last night, and we learn will be embalmed.

From the accounts that have reached Gordonsville of the fight, and from the best estimate that can be made, our entire loss—killed, wounded and missing—is about 250. That of the enemy is said to be much greater.

The Latest.

Up to 11 o'clock last night, nothing later had been received at the War Department. All is reported quiet along our lines—the enemy nowhere appearing, having performed the famous feat of the forty thousand Frenchmen that marched up the hill and then—down again.

On the 18th Gen. Stuart telegraphed as follows:

I telegraphed you last night the enemy had returned to the North bank of the Rappahannock. From the best information it was Averill's division, three thousand in the saddle. Fork and hard bread packed in boxes.

He was very badly hurt, and left a hospital on this side. It was undoubtedly intended as a great expedition; but thanks to the superior conduct of General Fitz Hugh Lee and his noble brigade, it has failed, not, however, without the loss to us of such noble spirits as Majors Pelham and Puller.

[Signed] J. E. B. STUART,
Major General.

From the New York Herald, March 10.

GREENBACKS AND GOLD—CAUSES OF THE RISING AND FALLING OF THE CURRENCY.

The bill passed by Congress to tax speculators in gold and silver coin upon purchases to deliver on time, and to prevent banks loaning them money upon the security of specie beyond its par value, has only partially checked the operations of the tribe. The first consequence of the measure was a panic and a general desire to get rid of gold and invest capital in something else. Such was the rush that it caused the price of specie rapidly to fall, the supply being so much greater than the demand. But now that this rush is over gold does not continue to fall; but, on the contrary, after remaining for several days in the vicinity of 150, has gone up again to the neighborhood of 157, and yesterday fluctuated above and below 156.—The bill meditated in our Legislature to prevent the banks loaning any money upon the security of gold and silver coin goes beyond the act of Congress, and would have a similar effect in repressing the rage for speculation in the precious metals till the panic passed off or the sharpers discovered some method by which they might evade the law.

But no enactments can permanently prevent the rise of gold or the depreciation of inconvertible paper currency, without at once providing for specie; and, after all, probably it was a presentiment of something of this kind suggested by Mr. Chase, in reference to the discretionary powers invested in him by Congress, that had most influence in giving a temporary check to the speculators. The idea had been set afloat in this journal the day before the sudden descent. The speculators began to look [illegible] they ou[illegible] payments had [illegible] Chase was not a [illegible] somewhat reas[illegible] ever, now [illegible] before the c[illegible] dition, and gold will soon go down to a much lower figure than it has recently fallen to, or rather the currency will immediately go up; and when specie payment is actually begun, greenbacks will rise to par; and, though the gold on hand to redeem the notes might not be equal to one-eighth of the circulation, it would be sufficient, because [illegible] would be satisfied he could get specie if he wanted it, and [illegible] careless about it. At the same time the necessity of issues of paper, either on the part of the banks or the governments, and [illegible] the depreciation of the currency and speculation in gold.

The gold [illegible] largon of Wall street. It is not gold that rises or falls, but the paper currency. Gold is the standard of value the world over, recognized by all nations, and owing to its scarcity its value does not alter. Paper is a mere medium of exchange. It is like a yard in superficial measure, a pint in liquid measure, or a pound weight, and it determines all other values, including stocks and paper currency.—Strictly speaking, therefore, gold is not bought and sold for greenbacks, but greenbacks are bought and sold for gold. If gold really rose in value as paper depreciated, why [illegible] the same figure in England and France? Otherwise all that it would be necessary to do to make an enormous fortune from it would be to ship it to the United States. It has not risen in value in those countries, neither has it done so here; but our paper currency has fallen through the financial mismanagement of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, so that a hundred dollars in gold a few days ago would purchase one hundred and seventy dollars in greenbacks, and even four hundred of the hundred and forty dollars. If the same system is pursued hereafter the currency will continue to fall in spite of all legislative enactments. Congress may make a hundred dollar greenback a legal tender for a debt nominally one hundred dollars; but it is beyond the power of Congress or Mr. Chase to make the greenback equal in value to one hundred dollars in gold, unless by being always prepared to pay on demand that amount of specie for it.

The speculators do not want the resumption of specie payment, because it would interfere with their game. But the people desire it, for they are the victims of the inflated currency which causes the most exorbitant prices, while wages are either not raised at all or not in proportion. It is pretended that it would be impracticable for Mr. Chase to resume specie payment and compel the banks to do it in the midst of such a tremendous war. Perhaps these financial resources can explain how it was Napoleon was able to do it after France was flooded with irredeemable paper money, and how he continued to pay gold through all his great wars. To this day gold coin is the currency of that country. Mr. Chase has the power to do what Bonaparte did. It remains to be seen whether he has the sagacity and the nerve. If he continues to issue irredeemable currency it needs no ghost to tell what must be the result. Independently of all speculation, very soon one hundred dollars in gold, instead of being worth one hundred and seventy dollars in paper, will be worth two hundred dollars, and the evil will go on increasing *ad infinitum*. For what is it that causes depreciation? It is excess of issues, and consequently the greater the excess the greater the depreciation. Why is it that the cereals and all kinds of provisions are so cheap in the West? It is because they are greatly in excess of the wants of the community, and the cost of railroad transportation is too great to send the surplus away. It is the same with paper money.

In the South, though gold is comparatively abundant, there being little or no opportunity of sending it out of the country, it is three hundred per cent as compared with the Confederate currency. Why? Because the issues of paper so greatly exceed business requirements, and there is a moral certainty of those issues being vastly increased, while there is no provision for specie payment. The natural law which regulates the currency is as unalterable as the law of gravitation.

In England, during her wars with Napoleon, the currency depreciated but little after the first issues; but when those paper issues were repeated again and again, then the depreciation became so great that it was necessary to withdraw some of them to prevent universal ruin. In France the assignats, at first though issued by a revolutionary government, were good for their nominal value; but they became so numerous at last as to be almost worthless, and a thousand franc in paper were not worth one franc in coin; and this in the face of penalties of all kinds to prevent depreciation, and though the assignats were secured by the public lands. The paper money issued in our own Revolutionary war shared a similar fate, when the quantity of it became extremely excessive. Though it was secured by the public faith and the public land was pledged for its payment, and though Washington, Franklin and the other statesmen of the time did their utmost to prevent the catastrophe, it fell so low in value that it required a bushel basket full of the "continental money," as it was called, to pay for a pair of boots.

If, with these examples before him, Mr. Chase persists in making fresh issues of paper, without making provision for specie payment on demand, his greenbacks will inevitably go the way of all such moneys, and the sufferings of the people will equal the calamities endured by the French till Napoleon provided the sovereign remedy.

THE WEST AND THE WAR—WHERE ARE THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST?

The N. Y. *Concession*, speaking of the great revulsion of popular sentiment in the West on the war, says:

The accounts we have from the West reveal a state of public sentiment far in advance of the East; and yet, from the tone and temper of the Democratic journals, they are scarcely up to public sentiment. The Great West is overwhelmingly in favor of peace, and this action of the State Legislatures is but the inauguration of a great popular movement, which we trust, is to stop this horrible effusion of blood. The Western Democracy never really believed, as a body in the constitutionality of coercing the South into the Union, but "the War for the Union" excitement, nevertheless, swept over her prairies like wild fire, and thousands of young men, in the first flush of youthful patriotism, enlisted in it. Time has brought reflection, and, above all, the purposes of the war are now so plainly revealed, that no man can fail to see them. Success in the war, under Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, is the greatest calamity which could possibly befall the West. To-day she is temporarily deprived of the Southern market for her grains, beef, pork, &c. Should Abolitionism be successful, that deprivation would be permanent. The negro in a state of freedom produces nothing and affords a market for nothing. Free negro labor is a myth, a delusion, a sham. It exists nowhere, it never has and never will exist anywhere, and the Westwill and must be ruined, her farmers beggard, and her fields desolated, if the Abolition policy rules our country. Thousands and thousands of bushels of corn have been wasted since this war commenced, simply because there was no market for them. No Western produce can now get to market, except by paying an exorbitant toll to Eastern capitalists. With the great tropical and semi-tropical regions of the continent given over to the demon of free negroism, what then becomes of the West. There is no use of a population there without a corresponding industrial population on the South of it. The one is the hand-maid of the other, and it is a singular fact, which can not be too often impressed upon the mind that the column of black labor in the Gulf States and of white labor in the temperate latitudes have moved Westward *pari passu*. The West is now paying five or six times more for her groceries alone than she ought to be or would be paying if every negro in the tropical regions were set to work, and yet the Administration is blindly urging on a policy which proposes to seal her doom forever.

It requires a man of some bravery to fight for his rights. It needs courage to defend, at the point of the cannon, one's interests; but what kind of bravery does it need to fight to destroy one's self? Western men must be more or less than human, if they can do this. Yet this is practically what is now asked of them. It is no wonder they cry out against a war whose success involves calamities which they cannot contemplate without dismay. The indictments they present against the present Administration are strong, but true. In every sense it has outraged the rights, interests and feelings of the American people, and its career of war, desolation and mischief cannot be too soon brought to a termination. We fully and heartily endorse every movement calculated to effect this object. The true Democrats of the East turn with hope and courage to their brethren of the West. They see in them that unconquerable spirit of Democracy which has ever been triumphant in this country when the people have been called upon to come to the defence of their rights and liberties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Quite Interesting from the North.

Fortress Monroe, March 20.—Northern dates to the 18th inst. Vicksburg has been [illegible] stated. Supposed greater part of rebels would go to Chattanooga to overwhelm Rosecrans. New York Times says a combined attack on Vicksburg may be looked for. It is believed impossible for Grant to leave the [illegible] vessels of the Yazoo expedition where they now are. It was probably intended all the movements were to [illegible] maligners. War news generally unimportant. Rosecrans claims [illegible] over our cavalry in Tennessee. Price of gold fell one-quarter per cent. on the 18th. Corcoran's firm, Privateer *Florida* at Barbadoes on the 24th ultimo, leaving on the [illegible] Wilkes knew of her whereabouts before leaving St. [illegible]

M. Gaillardi writes from Paris on 27th of February that no insurrection has broken out in Hungary corresponding with that in Poland. He mentions a rumor that Napoleon will recall the French army from Mexico to treat with Juarez, upon a report by Gen. Forey that the popularity of the Mexican President insures his re-election by universal suffrage.

It is added the French Emperor wishes to avoid a rupture with the Northern States, through the aid they give the Mexicans, the unpleasant relations between Secretary Mercier, and refusal of the Washington Cabinet to accept the last proposition of France.

Later from the North—More of Interesting Speculations.

Richmond, March 19.—The *Dispatch* has Northern dates to the 18th. The war news is unimportant. Gold opened at 56½ and closed at 57¾ to 58.

A London correspondent says the politicians there have settled down into the conviction that Slidell must speedily be dismissed in compliance with peremptory demand of the French Government in consequence of Mercier correspondence. Intervention in some way at every hazard seems to be determined on as a matter of French policy. An open rupture cannot now be prevented without that sacrifice of national honor and dignity which is now hailed as inevitable by an active British press.

From the Southwest.

Mobile, March 19.—The *Appeal* of 17th says: Everything quiet yesterday. No enemy in sight of Fort Morgan. Schooner *Alina*, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at Confederate port to-day, bringing Havana dates to the 12th inst. News unimportant. The steamer *Alice* and schooner *Relief* had arrived at Havana.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Mobile, March 19.—The *Appeal* 17th says: Reports this morning from Port Hudson represent a serious break in the Federal army, which if correct, probably accounts for the retrograde movements of Bank's forces. Scouts report that several Yankee regiments laid down their arms and were sent back. Another rumor was that two regiments of Gen. Rust's command had driven a greatly superior force of the enemy. The *Tribune* of the city has the following special dispatch:

Panola, March 18.—Federal marauders at Helena destroyed all the county records at that place, made a general jail delivery and stole all the horses, mules and negroes in their reach. They were attacked and routed by Blythe's batallion, with a loss of several killed and wounded. Our loss one man wounded.

From Charleston.—A Steamer Attempts to Run the Blockade and is Wrecked.

Charleston, March 19.—No signs of an attack. The weather is rough and threatening. Iron screw steamer, *Georgiana*, from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, including four Blakely guns, was chased ashore by the enemy's cruisers on Long Island beach before daylight this morning, and badly riddled by Yankee shot. The crew escaped in their boats and have reached the city. The *Georgiana* was owned by English parties.

The Tax Bill.

Richmond, March 20.—It is reported that the Tax bill provides for the raising of four hundred millions by a tax of one per cent. on gross sales; one on gross profits; one on salaries under fifteen hundred dollars, and one all over that amount. One on value of property, etc. Not to be taxed but once on the same property, income or profits.

Snow Storm at Richmond.

Richmond, March 20.—Snow commenced falling this afternoon, and the ground is now covered to the depth of several inches, and snow still coming down fast. The storm promises to continue during the day.

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, March 19.—In the Senate a bill to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the government was under consideration, and the body went into secret session. The House in secret session.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Saturday, March 20, 1863.

We quote as follows:
North Carolina 6's old issue 149 to 152.
North Carolina 6's new issue 110 to 112.
Confederate Bonds sales 101 and interest, very dull.
North Carolina 8 per cent. Bonds 116, and interest.
Bank Notes 5's and over 65 to 75, buying rates.
North Carolina Rail Road Stock 81.

For the Progress.

Small Pox Hospital.

Raleigh, March 19th, 1863.

Since the establishment of this hospital thirty patients have been admitted into it. A fourth of these have died. When the fact is taken into consideration that nearly all of these were soldiers and had been subjected to the depressing debilitating influences of the camp, many of the institutions already broken down by previous sickness, the number of deaths are larger than would, under ordinary circumstances, be much less.

Small Pox is a dangerous disease, and when crowded together as in hospitals, is exceedingly fatal.

There are other facts to be taken into consideration in connection with this hospital; the great difficulty in procuring hospital supplies and suitable diet, and the utter impossibility of obtaining nurses.

It is true the Surgeon General has done all in his power, and everything that could be done, under the circumstances, but being isolated from the people, and entirely cut off from the markets, there has been very little, or no opportunity for obtaining such articles as were needed. If there has been one cent contributed to the Hospital in this respect since it was established, I am not aware of the fact, and yet it has undoubtedly been the means of saving this city from the ravages of Small Pox.

BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN this well-known and convenient public house, and no expense or pains in making it a first class Hotel. The Bollingbrook is located in the business part of the city and convenient to all the Railroad Depots.

An Omnis and Porter will be at all the Railroad Depots on the arrival of the trains to convey passengers to the Hotel.

F. D. HOLLADAY & CO.

March 17-3t.

FOR SALE.

N. C. 6 PER CT. BONDS. W. H. JOYNER.

March 17-4t.